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of simple forms of life, here presents us with a very painstaking series of studies showing growth of paramecium through seven stages, the effects of environment, inheritance of size, results of selection within pure lines, etc. It was found that large and small specimens of a single pure line produce progeny of the same mean size. The causes and nature of the variations in sizes even in a pure line must be many. Environment, especially nutrition, is very significant. A given wild culture generally contains many different races which maintain their relative sizes throughout all sorts of conditions. After many experiments it was found that selection within a pure line was quite without effect. Large individuals of the line produce progeny of the same mean size, as do small individuals. The variations found in many different individuals of the same pure line are not inheritable. The fact covered by this last sentence seems to be the most important of the author's results. Some elements of the environment increase breadth and decrease length, but most such elements change the breadth most. Any agent that causes rapid multiplication decreases the correlation between length and breadth. In general it would seem that selection is not effective within pure lines. In a mixed population, selection operates upon the various different lines already existing. Selection often will not carry a character beyond a certain point, because the line that has this original character strongly marked has been isolated, and selection of the fluctuations has no effect within the pure line. As to regression, the product of extremes stands nearer the mean than did the parents, although they diverge in the same direction. In such cases we have the largest individuals of the largest line, and the smallest of the smallest line producing the mean of the lines. Thus the largest and the smallest approach the mean of the original collection as a whole. As to the main question, how the different pure lines arise, we need further study.

*Heredity and Prenatal Culture*, by NEWTON N. RIDDELL. Child of Light Publishing Co., Chicago, 1900. 351 p.

This indefatigable author here pursues with great enthusiasm his own independent studies of heredity. His chapters are entitled: Some Objections Considered, Psychology, Brain Building and Soul Growth, The Reproduction of Life, the Factors of Heredity, Parental Adaptation, Sex Potency, Dual Parentage, Atavism, Prenatal Influences, Physical Preparation, Mental Preparation, Initial Impressions, Maternal Impressions, Maternal Impressions (continued), Abnormal Impressions; Heredity, Insanity and Imbecility; Heredity, Homicide and Suicide; Heredity and Commercialism, Heredity and Intemperance, Heredity and the Double Standard.

*Mann und Weib*. Edited by R. KOSSMANN and JUL. WEISS. Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart, Berlin and Leipzig, n. d. 3 v.

These three stately volumes are by more than a score of different authors, and are copiously illustrated with 421 cuts in the text and 22 illustrated inserts. In the first part man is described—his form, as child, youth, husband, father, widower, bachelor, his sexual and intellectual life—with eleven chapters by as many authors. Then comes woman in fourteen chapters. The work contains very little that is new for the scholar. Its chief merit consists in its voluminous illustrations and in its moderate price, 36 Mks.

*Anti-Pragmatisme*, par ALBERT SCHINZ. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1909. 309 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.)

Although Dr. Schinz is a professor of modern languages, he has

long been known as a man of thorough philosophical training, wide knowledge, and very active mind. Those who read English will deeply regret that the author saw fit to write his work in French. It is the most masterly analysis and criticism that modern pragmatism has yet had. We regret that we are unable to devote more space to it and to give a more adequate review of it here. In the first part, the author takes up pragmatism and its relations to intellectualism, discussing its principles in general. A special chapter is given to Dewey. In the second part, entitled "Pragmatism and Modernism", the author shows the social phenomena that explain the principles of such a philosophy, and then considers the pragmatism of the Middle Ages and modern scholasticism. Scholastic metaphysics was the pragmatism of the Middle Age, and pragmatism is modern scholasticism. Not only scholasticism, but the pragmatism of Kant, the author deems indefinitely superior to that of James and Schiller. In one chapter, Dr. Schinz discusses the question whether James is a pragmatist or not; and leaves the reader to infer that neither James nor he himself is able to determine. In appendices, the author discusses the common sensations and philosophy, and the relations between literature and the moral code.

*What is Pragmatism?* by JAMES BISSETT PRATT. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1909. 256 p.

We have here six lectures given last summer at the Glenmore Summer School before an audience, if we understand the writer, of hardly more than half a dozen people, and the rest of the world is here compensated for its loss by being given these lectures in due form. No two writers have the same conception of pragmatism, and this makes it an admirable topic for those in our day who have a strong scholastic bent. The author tells at the outset of a law professor who discussed the question, whether the individual really owned his land or whether the state, which could exercise its right of eminent domain or could condemn it, was the party in whom ownership really vested. Pragmatism would say this was no problem at all, because ownership consists in enumerating the things the so-called owner can do. Pragmatism asks about everything what it means for me, for a thing is what it does. Meaning is influencing practice. Truth is what is useful or works well. Idea is a synonym for a plan of action. This is what Schiller calls humanism. It is the pet child of epistemology and gives speculators of this ilk a new and fascinating ambiguity to charge up against truth. Just as no pragmatists agree, so no two critics of it agree, and it is rather curious to see two books that have simultaneously appeared both disputing its claims, viz., Pratt and Schinz, taking almost diametrically opposite views of it. For himself, the writer confesses, that after having read much and, alas! written several papers concerning pragmatism, he is obliged to confess that there is such an incommensurability between it and the writer's mind that neither finds anything in the other.

*Psychotherapy*, by HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, 1909. 398 p.

This is second in the series of books the author is writing to discuss for the wider public the practical applications of modern psychology. He promises others on sex, social problems, commerce, industry, etc. He tells us he has chosen "the form of loose popular essays;" and yet in the next sentence tells us there is too much loose talk afloat about psychotherapy. We are told that he has a personal right to deal with these questions because he studied medicine and holds the degree of M. D., and also gave the first university course on hypnotism in